REMARKS

Claims 1-3, 7 - 11, 14 -17 are pending in the application. Claims 1 and 15 have been amended. Support for the amendments may be found in the specification as originally filed. No new matter has been added. Applicant thanks the eExmainer for allowance of Claim 16 and indication of allowable subject matter.

OBJECTIONS

Claim 1 stands objected to because of informalities.

Claim 1 has been amended in light of the comments in the Office Action, "the body" has been amended to be "a body." Reconsideration is requested.

REJECTIONS UNDER 35 USC 102(b)

1. Claims 1-3, 15 and 17 stand rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by US 5,913,844 Ziemba et al. (hereinafter "Ziemba"). This rejection should be withdrawn in view of the remarks and amendments made herein.

It is well settled that in order for a prior art reference to anticipate a claim, the reference must disclose each and every element of the claim with sufficient clarity to prove its existence in prior art. The disclosure requirement under 35 USC 102 presupposes knowledge of one skilled in art of claimed invention, but such presumed knowledge does not grant license to read into prior art reference teachings that are not there. See *Motorola Inc. v. Interdigital Technology Corp.* 43 USPQ2d 1481 (Fed. Cir. 1997). It is also well-settled that a 35 USC 102 rejection must rest upon the literal teachings of the reference and that the teachings must disclose every element of the claimed invention in as complete detail as is contained in the claim (See *Jamesbury Corp v. Litton Industrial Products, Inc.* 225 USPQ, 253, 256 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *Kalman v. Kimberly-Clark Corp* 218 USPQ 781, 789 (Fed. Cir. 1983)).

The Office Action alleges that Ziemba teaches "a syringe adapter (generally 32) comprising a rear mounting (33) to connect to a syringe retaining mechanism (16) on

the injector (10); a front mounting member (35) to connect to a mounting memb er (45) on the rear end of a syringe (40), wherein the rear mounting member is adapted to releasable connect to the syringe retaining mechanism regardless of the orientation of the syringe adapter (the arm 33 may be pivoted at any angle and is still connected to the injector); wherein the rear mounting member comprises an annular ridge (ridge around the screw or pivot at the joint) and one or more projections (arm extending into the groove in 25) to enable release through rotational motion. Figure 1 and 1a.

Applicants' have amended Claims 1 andn 15 wiith similar subject matter which will be discussed below. Support for the amendments can be found in the Application as filed.

The Office Action alleges that:

(1) the rear mounting member 33 connects to a syringe retaining mechanism 16,
(2) is adapted to releasably connected to the syringe retaining mechanism regardless of the orientation of the syringe adapter, and
(3) that the rear mounting member comprises an annular ridge, Ziemba does not discloses these structural features.

Rather, Ziemba discloses that a shaft 33 pivotally mounts the syringe holder 32. The shaft connects the syringe holder 32, 32a to the injector in one orientation as shown in Fig.'s 1 and 1A. In fact, Ziemba requires that the shaft 33 be oriented in a specific direction to properly attach to the base 16 and allow the syringe holder 32 to move to a position centered in opening 30 (Col. 5, lines 43-53). Therefore, because the shaft 33 must connect to the base 16 the orientation of the syringe holder is critical. Thus, the shaft is not "adapted to releasably connect to the syringe retaining mechanism of the injector regardless of the orientation of the syringe adapter with respect to the injector."

Further, Ziemba does not disclose that the rear mounting member comprises an annular ridge. There is no ridge around the screw as alleged in the Office Action. The shaft 33 has a smooth outer surface with no ridge, and therefore Ziemba does not disclose that the at least one attachment member discloses an annular ridge."

Also, Ziemba does not disclose that the rear mounting member comprises one or

more projections. Rather, Ziemba discloses that the holder 32, 32a is pivotally mounted to move to an operating position in which the holder 32, 32a is centered in the opening 30, as illustrated in Fig.'s 1 and 1A (Col. 5, lines 48). This pivoting is about an axis along the shaft adjacent the opening and in a direction horizontal to the longitudinal axis of the syringe adapter. Therefore, there is no disclosure of "projections adapted to engage corresponding members of the syringe retaining mechanism to enable release of the syringe adapter from the injector through rotational motion about a longitudinal axis through the syringe retaining mechanism" of Claims 1 and 15.

Further, Claims 1 and 15 have also been amended to include that "the front mounting member is located distally from the rear mounting member." Ziemba, However, discloses the syringe holder 32, 32a including an adapter sleeve 35 that supports the syringe is located at the same longitudinal position. See for example, Fig.'s 1 and 1A, showing the syringe holder pivoted open, and therefore, the syringe holder 32 will need to be pivoted up to hold the syringe. Consequently, the adapter sleeve 35 holdng the syringe will be located at the same axial position of the shaft 33 that connects the syringe to the injector. Therefore, Ziemba does not disclose "the front mounting member located distally from the rear mounting member" of the invention of Claims 1 and 15. Reconsideration is requested.

Regarding Claims 2 and 3, Claims 2 and 3 depend from Claim 1, which as discussed above is believed to be allowable. Accordingly, Claims 2 and 3 are believed to be allowable.

2. Claim 14 stands rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by US 5,779,675 Reilly et al. (hereinafter "Reilly"). This rejection should be withdrawn in view of the remarks made herein.

The Office Action alleges that Reilly teaches "a syringe adaptor comprising a rear mounting member (132) and a front mounting member (133). The front member includes capture members (114) which engage the syringe at (120) and terminates in a distal ledge (142). The rear member includes tabs (132) or threads/annular ridges. The rear member will connect to the syringe with movement in any of rotational, axial,

or vertical direction depending on the position of the injector housing. See Figures 10 and 11.

The Office Action further alleges that a "threaded connection does not require a specific orientation to 'accept' the syringe. Once the user begins to thread the adapter onto the injector, the threads will naturally orient themselves to engage each other regardless of where the threads begin."

Applicants agrees that Reilly discloses that the pressure jacket 112 is connected to at its rear end to the injector head via threads (Col. 5, lines 50-53). However, the threading requires specific orientation. The threads of the injector must be aligned properly at a specific location to where the threads on the pressure jacket are open to and receive the corresponding threads of the injector so that they may be enjoined and moved along the thread path. This need to orient the threads of each of the corresponding injector and pressure jacket is one of the problems that the novel invention of Claim 15 solves. Accordingly, Claim 15 is believed to be allowable. Reconsideration is requested.

In view of the above amendments and remarks, Applicants submit that the claims are in condition for allowance. Reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

By: /jill Denesvich/

Jill Denesvich
Registration No. 52,810